

# Kentucky Gazette.

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1836.

No. 24. Vol. 51

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.  
**BY THO. T. BRADFORD,**  
FOR  
**DANL. BRADFORD,**  
Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.  
PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BELOW BRENNAN'S INN.  
Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.  
TERMS OF THIS PAPER:  
**SEMI-WEEKLY.**  
For one year in advance, \$2 50  
if not paid at the end of 6 months 2 00  
" " within the year 3 50  
No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.  
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.  
**ADVERTISING.**  
Square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-weekly, \$1.50; three months weekly, \$4; semi-weekly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7.50; semi-weekly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$13, semi-weekly, \$20.  
Longerages in proportion. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 percent.

**REMOVAL.**  
**CABINET MAKING.**  
THE subscriber, respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his **CABINET SHOP** and Dwelling House to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. Sheridan, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him.  
**KANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS** made to order on short notice.  
**JOSEPH MILWARD.**  
Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835—2-11

**NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS.**  
JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER.  
**LIFE OF Sir James McIntosh,** 2 vols  
Poetry of Life, 2 vols  
Theological Tales, 2 vols  
Paul Pry's Comic Sketch Book  
The Paragon, 2 vols  
The South West, by a Yankee  
Slight Reminiscences of the Rhine  
Miss Sedgwick's Tales and Sketches  
Rambler in North America  
Letters from the South, by Paulding  
Hall on the loss of Blood  
Dwight's Theology  
Beauty of Female Holiness  
Chronicles of God  
Rose Hill, or tale of the Old Dominion  
Remarks on Homopathy  
Clark on Consumption  
Gerhard on diseases of the Chest  
Good's Study of Medicine; new ed.  
McIntosh's Practice; new ed.  
Beck's Medical Jurisprudence  
Dr. Coit's Bible  
English Annual  
Young Ladies' Book  
Young Artist, Megalolia  
Oriental Annual  
Language of Flowers—and some others.  
**CHR. WALLACE.**  
Cheapside, Lex. Ky. Jan 22, 1836—3-11

**LAYETTE COUNTY—To-wit.**  
**TAKEN UP** by Hallet M. Winslow, living in Lexington chemist turrel Horse, about 154 hands high, six years old, a small star in the forehead, two or three small white spots on the neck near the left shoulder, and a small white spot on the inside of the right arm near the breast; no brands or other marks perceptible. Appraised by John Love and John Ingles to thirty-five dollars, before me this 9th day of February, 1836.  
**JAMES L. HICKMAN, J. P.**  
J. C. RODES, clk.  
A Copy At.  
by WALLER RODES, d. c.

**urnpike Stock.**  
**BOOKS** will be opened at JOHN KEISER'S Tavern, in the city of Lexington, on Monday the 3d day of June, and continue open until the 15th day of June next, for stock to the Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles Turnpike Road, under the superintendence of Capt. Samuel Fitch, Esq. Milton, Gen. Leslie Combs, Capt. John Keiser, Maj. Thomas Waters, Dr. Thomas P. Satterwhite, Oliver Keen, Esq. Hon. James E. Davis and Jacob Ashton.  
By order of the Board of Managers.  
**WM. B. BLACKBURN, Pres.**  
May 14, 1836—21  
Gazette and Intelligencer insert till 23d May.  
Obs. & Rep.

**RENOVATING, SCOURING, TAILORING AND SILK DYEING BUSINESS.**  
THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for **RENOVATING, SCOURING and TAILORING BUSINESS**, on Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel. He assures those who may feel disposed to patronize him, that he will spare no pains to give satisfaction in all cases. His work will be done in the very best manner, and on the lowest terms.  
**JOHN FISHER.**  
Lex. May 12, 1836.—20-21

**HUEY & FROST,**  
HAVING formed a Co-partnership and purchased out the Stock and Tailoring concern of Messrs J. T. Frazer & Co., are now ready to execute all orders in their line.  
They will constantly keep on hand a complete assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.  
**HUEY & FROST.**  
Lex. Feb. 16, 1836—1-3m

**ASSESSMENT TAXATION!**  
THE Assessors' Book has been returned, and can be examined on application to me at my office. All persons who may think themselves aggrieved by the assessment of their property, can appeal to the President and Council at their meeting on the first Thursday in June.  
**H. I. BODLEY, d. c.**  
may 5, 1836—18-1st Thur June

**SIR LOVELL.**  
Twelve years old this grass—a beautiful blood bay, black mane and tail.  
**BY DUROC.**  
**PEDIGREE.**  
THIS distinguished racer was bred by Samuel Furry Esq. of New York and foaled in May, 1824; he was got by Duroc, sire of Eclipse; his dam by the imported horse Light Infantry; his grandam by old Messenger, his great grandam by Bashaw, his g. g. grandam by True Briton, his g. g. g. grandam by Sterling.  
**PERFORMANCE.**  
On the Union Course, L. I., when 3 years old, Sir Lovell ran a match against a Dinwiddie Colt of C. R. Golden's, three mile heats, and won, distancing his antagonist;—when 4 years old he won the two mile sweepstake, over the Union Course, L. I. beating five good horses. In the fall of the same year he was trained again, and ran the \$200 purse, two mile heats, over the Poughkeepsie course, which he won with ease, beating Hotspur, Timoleon, and a number of other celebrated horses. The night following, his groom found him notwithstanding, on the last day of the same month, (October) he won a sweepstake, 3 mile heats, over the New Market Course, L. I., beating Grey Roman (out of Ariel's dam) and many others. In the winter following, he was sold to a gentleman of Pennsylvania, and was to be delivered to him on the 1st of April, in covering condition;—the contract not having been made good on the part of the purchaser, he was again put in training and commenced walking. On the 6th of April, at the time he commenced training, he was very fleshy—notwithstanding, on the 12th day of May following, he was entered for the \$400 purse, three mile heats, which he won with ease, carrying 12 lbs. beating the famous mare Ariel, Bachelor and Yankee Maid—time, first heat 5m. 47s—second heat, 5m. 53s. Taking into consideration the very short time he had been in training (five weeks) this race was considered as one of the best ever run on Long Island, and at once stamped SIR LOVELL as a first rate race horse. In the ensuing week, he ran with Ariel for the \$500 purse, four mile heats, at Poughkeepsie, where he won the first heat in great time, 7m. 50s. considering the state of the course, which was very heavy—the second heat he led the mare three and three quarter miles, when she passed him and won the heat—he was then withdrawn. There was no jockeying at the time; it was owing to his want of sufficient training that he lost the race. Two days afterwards, over the same course, he took the \$300 purse, two mile heats, beating Lady Hunter, Maryland Eclipse, and Malton—time, first heat 3m. 51s, carrying 12 lbs. This is great time, considering Lovell run eight miles two days previous, but it was soon forgotten in his superior and almost unequalled time of the second heat—which was contested inch by inch in the most spirited style by Sir Lovell and Lady Hunter, and won by Lovell in 3m. 46s.—When it is known that the course is eight feet over a mile, and that the horses carried six years old weights, this heat will doubtless be recorded as one of the quickest in the annals of racing. In the following week, he ran a Match Race of two mile heats, over the Union Course, L. I., for \$6,000, with the well known mare Ironette, in which he won the first heat in 3m. 45s. and in the next, distanced his opponents in 3m. 45s. Thus running four races in the short space of two weeks and only losing a single heat—further comment is unnecessary.

Puffing has become so common with persons who have horses, that I deem it a disgrace to a good horse to say more than what is recorded in the Sporting Registers concerning them, for which, as to SIR LOVELL, the public is referred. Lovell will stand at my stables on the "Tates" creek road in Jessamine county, 8 miles from Lexington and five from Nicholasville. Owing to the great number of horses in Kentucky, Lovell will be let to mares at the reduced price of 30 dollars, which can be discharged by 25 dollars if paid in the season. The season will commence on the 10th of March, and end the 1st of July. All possible care taken with Mares from a distance, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Good pasturage, and grain fed at a small price.

**P. E. TODD HUNTER**  
Jessamine County, Jan. 30, 1836—5-11st June

**J. B. JOHNSON**  
TAKES pleasure in returning his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last ten years, and would respectfully inform them, that he has taken into partnership Mr. HENRY CRUMBAUGH, who will give his undivided attention to the shop. The business will be conducted and known under the firm of **JOHNSON & CRUMBAUGH.**

**JOHNSON & CRUMBAUGH**  
Have on hand a fine assortment of SADDLES: Iron band Leather TRUNKS, a first article; English BRIDLE LEATHERS, Single and Double, of the best quality; together with a good assortment of all other articles usually kept by Saddlers, which they offer at a reasonable price.  
Shop opposite Brennan's Hotel, Lexington, Ky  
May 5, 1836—18-3m

**JESSAMINE, CIRCUIT Ct., April term 1836.**  
**LEWELL BUTLER, and others** complainants.  
Against  
**ROBT. P. PEXISTON, Defendant.**  
**IN CHANCERY.**  
THIS day came the Complainants by their Attorney, and on his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, it is therefore ordered that unless he do appear here on or before the first day of the next July term of this Court, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against him; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this Commonwealth for two calendar months in succession.

A copy Atte. t. D. B. PRICE, Clk. City.  
By J. S. FLETCHER, d. c. 19-3w

**BLACKSMITHING.**  
**SIMEON SEY**  
INFORMS the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has purchased the entire stock, &c., of Mr. John R. Shaw, and will continue the above business at the old stand, on Short street, opposite O. Keen, esq., where he will be happy to wait on all who will give him a call.  
March 5, 1836—9-11

**Badger's Patent Improved Feather Renovator.**  
ONE of those valuable Machines is now in operation at the store of D. Bradford & Co. opposite the Market, Lexington. All those interested in having Good Beds, are invited to call and witness the operation.  
By the process used in said Machine, old and worn out beds are cleaned and sifted of all the dirt and dust, and the Feathers rid of all the odors and bad smell which they have accumulated from long use, and restored to their original cleanliness and elasticity. It has long found its way to Feathers, and the animal gases of which all Feathers partake in a greater or less degree, according to the time and manner of their being taken from the fowl. By this process, all moths, or other insects, are destroyed entirely.  
Subjoined are a few of the many certificates of respectable individuals of Louisville, which might be procured, who are now enjoying the luxury of a soft and wholesome bed, and who can, with propriety, judge of the merits of the machine by the work it has done.

To Mr. Oren Sabin, who has one of the machines in operation at Louisville, the following certificates have been given.  
I certify, that I have had a number of old beds cleaned and dressed by O. Badger's Patent Feather dressing Machine, some of which had been in constant use for many years, and that the Feathers had lost their elasticity, so that I considered them of but little value; but by the operation of his machine, I find them restored to their original liveliness, and the unpleasant odour entirely removed, which Feathers long used must necessarily imbibe; and so far as I have been able to discover, I have no hesitation in recommending to the public as a valuable improvement, and worthy of patronage.  
**A. THROCKMORTON.**  
We, the subscribers, concur with Maj. Throckmorton, having had beds cleaned and dressed, and can cheerfully recommend it to the public.  
**EDW. B. ELY.**  
**FRANCIS HENRY.**  
I approve of the method of cleaning Feathers, have tried it, and can reconmend it to others.

**W. S. VERNON.**  
I certify, that I had a lot of new Feathers in a sack, and for a length of time been compressed in a sack, and on examination I found they contained insects, and had in a great measure lost their elasticity, and were unfit for use. Having heard of O. Sabin's machine, I was induced to have them dressed, when they returned I found them free from worms and other insects, the Feathers restored to their original liveliness, and the unpleasant odour peculiar to new Feathers, was effectually removed; and I have no hesitation in recommending the machine to the public.  
**JAMES GEORGE.**  
We, the subscribers, Hopstellers, in the city of Louisville, certify, that having seen the operation of O. Sabin's Feather Renovator, and being well satisfied of its utility, in not only the cleaning of old, but also of new Feathers, take pleasure in recommending it to the public, as a valuable improvement of this kind has for a long time been much wanted, in the cleaning in particular of new Feathers.

**WALTON & HOLMES,**  
**M. A. DEVENNEY,**  
**JOHN H. AULBROOK,**  
**GREEN, CLARK & Co.**  
We have tested Badger's Feather Renovator, and being satisfied of the entire efficacy, and great utility of his machine, do not hesitate to recommend this mode of renovating old beds and new Feathers, as eminently conducive to health and comfort.  
**LEWELLYN POWELL, M. D.**  
**G. W. SMITH, M. D.**  
**J. W. BRITTE, M. D.**  
**RICHARD WANTY,**  
**W. C. GALT.**  
The above gentlemen are respectable and eminent Physicians of Louisville.  
Beds will be dressed and returned the same day, if reasonable notice is given.  
Rights to use the Renovator in any county in Kentucky can be obtained upon reasonable terms, by applying to  
**D. BRADFORD.**  
Lex. April 16, 1836.—15-

**CHEAP SIGN PAINTING.**  
In the neatest manner, and as cheap as any work of the kind in the country.  
THE subscriber has removed his residence to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bruce opposite Mess. Postelwhite and Brennan's, where those who please to favor him with their commands will be punctually attended to, in the neatest manner and on moderate terms.  
**JOHN JONES.**  
N. B. The person to whom I lent, some two or three years since, the first volume of the "Handmaid to the Arts," will please return it. J. J. Lexington, May 30, 1836.—17-11

**NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS—1836.**  
**J. G. MCKINNEY,**  
IS now opening his Spring and Summer supply of **GOODS**, bought in the cities of N. York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, out of the latest arrivals—which enabled him to select the most fashionable Articles in the market. To name the articles is unnecessary; he would only say his stock is of the best Goods. Believing the citizens of Kentucky are better able to purchase good Goods than any other State in the Union, he offers a call from his friends and customers in general, as he will, as usual, give as **GOOD BARGAINS** as any other house in the city.  
Lexington, May 3, 1836.—18-11

**The Barry Monument**  
ALL those gentlemen who hold subscription papers or funds, for the erection of the Barry Monument, will be glad enough to return them immediately to John Norton, Esq., the Treasurer of the Committee.  
May 23, 1836.—22-11

**DENTISTRY.**  
**D. R. HARRIS, DENTIST,** informs the citizens of Lexington, that he has returned to the City, and may be found at the PHENIX HOTEL, (Room No. 6) where he will be happy to receive the calls of such as may desire his professional services. He will remain in the city for a few weeks only.  
March 1, 1836.—9-11

**GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, (Kentucky.)**  
THE Summer Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 2nd day of May—and continue 31 weeks.  
The Department of Languages is filled by one of the most profound and distinguished Linguists in the Union. Herein are taught the Greek, Latin and French.  
The Department of Natural Science and Civil Engineering is occupied by a gentleman educated at West Point, who has adopted the course which is studied at the Military Academy.  
The Department of Mental and Moral Science, Belles-lettres, &c. is most ably sustained by a gentleman of superior literary and scientific attainments, who will also deliver Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology.  
The Department of Mathematics &c. is filled by a very able and experienced Instructor, assisted by the professor of Natural Science and Civil Engineering.  
The Library, Philosophical Apparatus, Mathematical Instruments, &c. are well selected and in fine order—A splendid Chemical Apparatus has just been purchased in Philadelphia, by the late Professor of Chemistry.—The students of Astronomy will henceforth enjoy the benefit of a splendid Telescope.  
Saturdays will be devoted to History, Composition and Declamation.  
The Students are required to remain in the Recitation Rooms with the Professors, 8 hours a-day during the summer session, and 6 during the winter.

They have the free use of the Library, Apparatus, Buildings, &c. &c., being chargeable only with the damages they commit.  
A weekly report of the progress, deportment, health &c. of the Students individually, will be issued every Saturday, and forwarded by mail to such Parents and Guardians as may desire it.  
Some delinquencies will be punished by pecuniary fines, and the funds accruing will be appropriated to the purchase of suitable Books or Medals to be awarded as prizes to the most diligent and exemplary students.  
It is scarcely necessary to state that Georgetown is not surpassed by any place in the Union for health and morality.

The students board in private families through the town and neighborhood, which is thought preferable to crowding them together.  
**EXPENSES PER SESSION.**  
Tuition (in advance) \$30 00  
Boarding Lodging Washing &c. 50 00  
Books 5 00  
No extra charges. \$75 00

**R. LEMENSKI,**  
Teacher of French, Spanish, Italian, German, and Polish.  
**THE SCHOOL FOR Civil Engineers.**  
Connected with the Georgetown College (Ky.) will commence its summer session on the 2nd day of May.  
This school has been in operation 12 months, in which time not more than 10 or 12 young men have been qualified for the field.  
The West Point Academy adds a very limited number to the profession annually, and the most of these are employed by the Government.  
How shortsighted, and unobscrving of passing events must they be, who seem to fear that the market will be overstocked from these two schools? Take for instance the State of Ohio, and see what movement she is making on the subject of Internal Improvements.—During the recent session of her Legislature, there were incorporated within her limits, 32 Rail Roads, 11 Turnpikes and 5 Canal Companies; requiring about 100 Engineers, more than this school will supply in 10 years at the present rate.

Kentucky is not far behind Ohio in the spirit of improvement.—Indiana has just appropriated \$10,000,000 for the purpose of opening the Mississippi Valley is catching the same spirit, and is now bringing all the resources of her widespread territory to bear on this subject.  
The Profession of the Civil Engineer is now the most lucrative and honorable in America.  
What must it be in three years from this time? The harvest is abundant; the Reapers are few.  
These views and prospects have induced the Professor to extend his course—making it thorough in Theory and in Practice. To this end he will cause suitable Drawings and Models of Rail Roads, Canals, Locks, Bridges, Aqueducts, &c. to be prepared without delay.—And he will, require the course to be so thoroughly studied, that no young man can accomplish it in less than one year, who shall not have a philosophical &c. previously to his entering the school. At the close of each Session the Professor will attend the class on a **Practical Tour**—that is to say in the months of April and October—when the principles of the science will be reduced fully to practice—locating Rail Roads, Turnpikes, Canals &c.—observing the Geology history, and developing the mineral resources of the country.

Drawing will henceforth be particularly attended to.  
The Students of this school will be subjected to the Rules and Regulations of the College. Each one who completes the Course and Tour, will be furnished a certificate made out on Parchment.  
**EXPENSES PER SESSION.**  
Board, Lodging, Washing, &c. \$50 00  
Tuition (in advance) 20 00  
Books and Instruments, 10 00  
\$80 00  
One extra fee of \$5 in advance will be charged for the purpose of increasing the Library, Models, Drawings, Minerals and Instruments, belonging to this Department, exclusively.  
One extra fee of \$20 will be charged for the services of the Professor during the vacation.—These two extra fees will only be charged once for the same student, though he should remain in the school 5 sessions.  
March 30th 1836.—15-11

**THE BARRY MONUMENT**  
ALL those gentlemen who hold subscription papers or funds, for the erection of the Barry Monument, will be glad enough to return them immediately to John Norton, Esq., the Treasurer of the Committee.  
May 23, 1836.—22-11

**DENTISTRY.**  
**D. R. HARRIS, DENTIST,** informs the citizens of Lexington, that he has returned to the City, and may be found at the PHENIX HOTEL, (Room No. 6) where he will be happy to receive the calls of such as may desire his professional services. He will remain in the city for a few weeks only.  
March 1, 1836.—9-11

**\$400 REWARD**  
WILL be given for the apprehension of a fellow, whose name is said to be PHILIP HART. This fellow, on the 4th inst, attempted to take the life of Mrs. Wallace, wife of Rev. B. J. Wallace of this place—having entered the house in daytime, while Mr. W. had stepped out, and made an attack upon her with a dirk or knife, and has since fled in the direction to Lexington, Ky. Said Hart is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, rather slenderly made, with black hair, light grey eyes, large Roman nose, and had at the time, large black whiskers. He had on a green frock coat, black velvet vest, black stock, and sometimes wears a light drab box coat; no other clothing recollected. From the description given, he is supposed to have been seen two days afterwards, at Bell's, Three Forks, in Barren county, and was enquiring his way out towards Lexington. The Grand Jury of this county has found an indictment against him.  
The above reward, which has been raised by many respectable citizens of this place and Logan county, will be given to any person or persons who may apprehend said Hart and deliver him to the proper authorities.  
The subscription paper is in the hands of the editor of the Russellville Ky. Advertiser.  
Papers throughout the United States, are respectfully requested to insert the above, and by so doing further the ends of justice.  
Russellville, Ky. April 14, 1836.

**NOTICE.**  
CIRCUMSTANCES having transpired, which render it expedient for me to consummate an intended partnership with Ingersoll & McClelland for the construction of the stone work at the Cliffs, on Kentucky river.—The business in future will be conducted in their names, and they will be responsible for all contracts and business connected with this work from the commencement to the close of their operations.  
Their characters as contractors, and their business habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend them to the company and the public.  
**JAMES S. COOK.**  
April 23,—16-11.—Dayton Dem. Herald

**HAWKINS, MORRISON & HUNTER**  
(Main-Street.)  
Have commenced receiving and offering their Stock of SPRING and SUMMER  
**NEW GOODS.**  
THEY have been selected with great care from the late arrivals in the Eastern Cities, and will comprise a most desirable and complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods.  
They have, as usual, paid particular regard to the wants of the Ladies, and invite their early attention to their New Supplies.  
Lexington, March 25, 1836.—12-2mos.

**NEW FURNITURE WARE ROOM.**  
THE undersigned, recently from Cincinnati, having increased their stock of Furniture, have the pleasure of offering a large assortment, and will endeavor to keep such a supply as will enable their customers to furnish themselves on as short notice and as favorable terms as elsewhere. They have now on hand and will continue to manufacture the following:  
**SIDEBOARDS.** various patterns, with Marble Tops; Dressing Bureaus do do  
" " Tables do do  
" " Centre " do do  
" " Pier " do do  
" " Bedsteads do do  
" " Mahogany Dining, Breakfast, and Parlor Tables;  
Extension, Hall and Sideboard Tables;  
**SOFA'S,** Spring Seat; Mahogany Chairs; Boston Rocking Chairs, do; Easy do; Bed Steps; Patent Bedsteads, on an improved plan, tried and approved; with all other articles in their line.  
They are prepared to attend to Funeral calls.  
An arrangement has been made for a supply of Eastern made **PIANO FORTES.**  
Just received, as a sample, one of Swift's Iron-framed Patent Elastic Cushion-hammer **PIANOS**—Also, a second-hand Piano for sale or rent.  
**THOS. W. POWELL,**  
**HORACE E. DIMICK,**  
Jordan's Row, 5th door from Main st.  
Lexington, April 26, 1836.—17-11

**PROSPECTUS**  
OF THE **LOUISVILLE PRICE CURRENT AND COMMERCIAL REGISTER.**  
Enlarged and improved.  
THE Proprietors of this paper, Mrs J. W. PALMER, takes this opportunity of presenting her grateful acknowledgments, for the patronage she has hitherto received from a generous public, which has afforded to herself and fatherless children a so comfortable support. The Price Current was commenced by her deceased husband, J. W. Palmer, about five years ago; it was at first printed on a small sheet, and consequently could not contain but little more than the prices current, and quotations from the principal markets of the United States. It was enlarged in the same year to its present size—since which time, selected miscellaneous pieces from popular periodicals and papers have been inserted in its columns. She has since enlarged the paper to an extra-imperial sheet: A new press and type have been procured; and no pains will be spared by herself or by Mr. Thomas Hewson, the gentleman employed as Editor, to render the Price Current worthy of a continuance of their support.  
The commercial and domestic interests of Louisville will be especially attended to, means will be put in requisition to obtain the earliest information of commercial interest from all the principal cities of the Union, and a direct correspondence with London and Liverpool in England, and Dublin in Ireland, will be immediately entered into. The best political and literary journals, not already received shall be procured; and whilst the columns of the Price Current shall remain free from political controversy, all interesting matter of a general political nature shall be inserted, and literature and mechanical information and improvements shall meet with that attention the importance of their claims demand. In a word, as far as their abilities will permit, the Proprietors and Editor of the Price Current design to make it a useful commercial reference to city and country Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics and Farmers; and a pleasing fire-side companion to families and persons of leisure.  
The Price Current's being enlarged, will no doubt increase the extent of its circulation, especially among city and country Merchants who are now its principal patrons. We solicit an increase of advertising custom.  
Terms.—The price will remain as before—\$3 per annum in advance. **MARY PALMER.**

**PROPOSALS**  
FOR PUBLISHING A NEW MEDICAL JOURNAL, TO BE ENTITLED THE  
**WESTERN MEDICAL REFORMER.**  
IN presenting a Medical Journal to an enlightened public, in which we propose advocating a reformation in the science of Medicine, it was comes up to fairly and candidly state the motives which actuate us, and the course we intend to sue as editors.  
As the very favorable reception of the Reformer, Practice of Medicine, the success and encouragement of its adherents in every section of country in which it has been introduced, superiority over every other denomination of Botanic Practice—having not only excited the jealousy of those who use vegetable medicines, (known by the title of Thompsonians or Steam Doctors) but also the envy and jealousy of those who use calomel, tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimiate, &c.; and as the last named have undertaken to misrepresent and pick us out on the premises assumed by Thompsonians, instead of our own—we have considered it necessary in order to defend the Reformed Practice, to offer to the public the proposed journal.  
We are aware of the difficulties to be encountered and the obstacles generally thrown in the way of those who undertake to reform an established custom, or who propose the least variation from preconceived and favorite opinions. We know there are some individuals in all countries who naturally dread any change from what they have been accustomed to, and who shut their eyes and turn a deaf ear to all evidence that is offered to convince them of their error. But when we reflect that we live in an age of investigation and improvement, surrounded by a free, enlightened and liberal minded people, who of whom we perceive what is calculated to be beneficial to mankind and disposed to encourage the spirit of genius and improvement—we feel much encouraged and confidently believe that we will receive a liberal assistance from our fellow citizens, in endeavoring to effect a reformation in the healing art. Whilst improvements have been making in the different arts and sciences, we ask how the science of Medicine been improved so as to lessen the quantity of human sickness? We answer, it has not. What then can be the reason? The sciences of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, &c. have certainly been greatly improved, and yet diseases are more numerous and as fatal as they ever were. It is because Physicians, particularly in the last fifty years, recommended and used immutual mineral preparations, such as Arsenic, Calomel, Blue Pill, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimiate, &c., which they almost exclusively rely upon in the treatment of all diseases, the result of which has been that the science of Medical Botany has been most wretchedly neglected, many valuable cures lost, and those who survive the effect of such poisons doomed to drag out a miserable existence with injured and frequently broken constitutions. Let it not be supposed that we contend for ignorance, or the unity of disease which is the very essence of quackery. We advocate the absolute necessity of an intimate knowledge of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Medical Botany, and the other associate sciences, in which respect we differ from the other denominations of Botanic Physicians, and the most striking difference between our practice and the common mineral practice, is in the articles used as remedies—they relying on mineral, we on vegetable medicines, which difference is so irreconcilable, and is the principal UNFORTUNATE DEFECT in the healing art, in which we propose a reformation.  
In order to make our journal generally interesting, we will publish an accurate account of the composition and manner of making Calomel and the other different preparations of Mercury in use, —also the whole list of mineral poisons that are given as remedies, and their antidotes. We believe that if people generally knew the ingredients and manner of action of these subtle poisons they swallow, they would not use them.  
Rules will be given for the prevention of disease and preservation of health.  
The treatment of the diseases of women and children. It is an indisputable fact that many females are rendered feeble and nervous by even a moderate use of Calomel, the Blue Pill or some other disease creating Mineral, and many children deprived of a sound constitution through life, by an unnatural and improper treatment.  
We will repeat charges already made against us as Reformers, and such others as may be made, time after time for or against the Reformed practice will be cheerfully inserted, and if necessary commented upon.

We will publish an account of many valuable plants, the manner of using them, and the diseases to which they are applicable, in doing which we will expect to furnish our readers with a description of many vegetable productions, and their uses, so much neglected, and to which authors have not as yet ascribed their proper medical virtues.  
Medical essays and the treatment of difficult and interesting cases will frequently find a place in our columns.  
A due portion of our journal will be devoted to a defence of the Reformed practice of Medicine, and strictures on the common mineral practice.

**TERMS.**  
The Western Medical Reformer will be published on a medium sheet, in pamphlet form, containing 16 octavo pages, two columns to each page, and will be issued on the 1st Monday of each month, at the low price of two dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the first number. Any person who will obtain five subscribers and become responsible for the same, will be entitled to the sixth copy gratis, or if a company of six remit ten dollars, a copy will be sent to each one.  
Editors of newspapers who will insert this Prospectus, (and state under it that they will receive subscriptions at their offices) by forwarding a copy containing the same, will be entitled to a copy of our journal for one year.

Every member of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States is considered an agent for our journal, and requested to act in that capacity.  
All communications must be addressed to the Editors, Drs. DAY & HARRIS, Richmond, Kentucky—post paid.  
The first number will be issued on the 1st Monday in May, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained.  
Subscriptions received at this office.  
February 15, 1835—1

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
THE Subscriber offers for sale the **TRACT OF LAND**, upon which he now resides, containing 123 Acres, all enclosed under good fence; forty or fifty acres Wood Land; a fine young Orchard; a never-failing Spring; comfortable Dwelling and good out Buildings.  
Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call immediately, as the subscriber intends selling the first good offer.  
**W. T. MILLES.**  
May 12, 1836—20-11



SEMI-WEEKLY  
GAZETTE.  
NATIONAL NOMINATION!!  
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,  
**Martin Van Buren,**  
OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**Richard M. Johnson,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,  
**Matthews Flournoy,**  
Of Fayette County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
**Elijah Hise,**  
Of Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET  
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,  
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.  
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.  
1st Dis. *Chittenden* Lynn of Caldwell.  
2d " *F C Sharp*, of Christian.  
3d *Jas. B. Donaldson*, of Warren.  
4th *Rodes Garth*, of Wayne.  
5th *Joseph Haskin*, of Mercer.  
6th *Gen. Elias Barbee*, of Green.  
7th *John Pope*, of Washington.  
8th *Patrick H. Pope*, of Jefferson.  
9th *Alexander Leachery*, of Floyd.  
10th *Ben. Taylor*, of Fayette.  
11th *Thomas Marshall*, of Lewis.  
12th *Nicholas D. Coleman*, of Mason.  
13th *Lewis Sanders, Sr.*, of Gallatin.

For the Ky. Gazette.  
SOLUTION TO CHARADE AS RE-  
QUESTED.

The first is a *Barn*, deposit for feed.  
The next is a *Bar*, we all have agreed.  
The third is a *Better*, that never is agood.  
The fourth you will find is a lean little *Ant*.  
The fifth is a *Barber*, a man of great art.  
The sixth is a *Barley*, well known as a *Bar*.  
The seventh—let us see—we will call it a *Mare*.  
The eighth is a *Bar*, a kind of the air.  
The ninth is a *Bar*, a very good *Tinner*.  
The tenth is a *Bar*, first rate for a *climber*.  
The next in rotation, *Bar* will read,  
The twelfth is a *Bar*, much noted for speed;  
The thirteenth is called *Matter*, subject, affair,  
And the next is not naked, signifies *Bar*.  
The last in the catalogue *Bar* implies,  
Making *Martin Van Buren*, the great and the wise.

WESTERN BARD.  
For the Kentucky Gazette.  
HOME.

'Home Sweet Home,' how oft it said,  
'There is no place so sweet as home,  
'Tis sweet where childhood used to tread,  
Where in our youth we loved to roam.

There is a charm a hallowed charm,  
Around each consecrated spot,  
To which the heart beats high and warm,  
And which can never be forgot.

Each brook and stream and leaf of trees  
Long past, though held in memory bright,  
And as we gaze, affections teary,  
Are mingled with the tears of delight.

Grove, pasture, field and garden spot,  
All speak of days of careless glee,  
When happy in our lonely cot,  
From vicious state and passions free.

Then give me back my rural shade,  
I love not halls where fashion dwells,  
Fill with to my native glade,  
Where birds sing high their warbling strains.

WESTERN BARD.  
From the Bath Enquirer and Advertiser.  
Printers throughout the United States are re-  
quested to copy this.

TO HIM WHO CAN BEST UNDER-  
STAND IT.

He who has left his youthful bride  
And children young and fair,  
To float on fortune's doubtful tide  
Borne on he knows not where,  
The lines perchance may coldly spurn  
That ask the wanderer's return.

Yet oh! the unwilling heart forgives  
That dares to trouble time;  
I would not seek to make thee grieve  
But for these hours of mine,  
These treasures sent us from above,  
The pledges of our mutual love.

For them I plead—I speak not now  
Of what my lot hath been;  
Nor how for thee I left my home  
And each familiar scene,  
And sought the distant hills of A—  
For sweet with thee were every day.

Ibilled the mountain's proudest swell,  
The forest's darkest dell,  
The beauteous rock the rugged tide,  
For thou wert by my side,  
And earth's worst wilderness is dear,  
Is fair, when thou art near.

But thou hast left thy dark-eyed boy,  
In distant parts to roam;  
A gambler's life for thee has joys,  
But not alas! thy home,  
Thy children weep and their play,  
And I am far more sad than they.

Our labors for very want of bread  
Have been compelled to roam,  
And now on public charity fed,  
And a precious home;  
While he who should be guardian be  
Has left them to their misery.

My boy, the oldest and the first,  
A range of his size,  
Will into tears of sorrow burst  
And thus of me enquire—  
'Mother! dear mother! tell me when  
My father will come back again.'

Yet go, thou false deserter, go!  
And if some hap, for shame!  
Has kindled in thy breast the glow  
Of love's deceitful flame,  
Oh hear me! tender she may be,  
But she will never love like me.

And oh, vouchsafe me little line,  
To confirm my woe,  
That I may to my fate resign  
When all its ills I know,  
And leave me not without a word  
To lull and die with hope deferred.

Then leave to pruney's bitter crust  
The now deserted spouse,  
To mourn o'er woman's broken trust  
And man's deceitful vows,  
May'st thou ne'er know the smallest part  
Of that which wins a breaking heart!

ALMA PORTER H\*\*\*\*\*.

GRATITUDE.

We learn from the United States Gazette that some persons in Philadelphia have caused to be made for Jesse R. Burden, one of the recent Senators in the Legislature of Pa. who, after professing to be opposed to the Bank of the United States, voted for a recharter of it, "two

handsome silver pitchers." They are said to be unusually large and heavy, and richly ornamented with chased ornaments, rich oak wreaths and vines," and the inscription in front of each vessel is as follows: The children of Pennsylvania owe a debt of gratitude to her benefactor, Jesse R. Burden." The editor of the Gazette says, "we infer from the above, that certain friends of Pennsylvania, conscious of what is due to Dr. Burden for his exertions last winter, have taken this method of expressing, not repaying, the obligation."

Our readers are doubtless aware, what the exertions made by Dr. Burden, during the last winter, here alluded to are. He had been among the foremost in his opposition to the recharter of the United States Bank by Congress, and in professing to be opposed to its course of purchasing the support of those who had been opposed to it by means of Bank accommodations and other business facilities. The election in that state, in consequence of the division between the two parties of the friends of the administration in relation to the candidate for Governor, resulted in the success of the candidate for the opposition for that office, and a majority of the same party to the House of Representatives. Until some time after the meeting of the Legislature Dr. Burden was supposed to be opposed to a renewal of the charter of the Bank, and it was not until about the time that the bill providing for its recharter passed the house of Representatives, that any suspicion appeared to be entertained by any portion of that party with whom he had acted, and by whom he had been elected on the ground of his opposition to that institution, that he would give it his support in the Senate. As soon as doubts began to be entertained respecting the course which he and others who had professed to entertain the same opinions upon the subject, would pursue, measures were taken in different parts of the state to hold meetings, and to adopt means to express the opinion of the public against that measure. They were all aware that those measures had been, and would be adopted, and were urged to delay acting upon the subject for a few days in order that the people might have an opportunity to express their views and wishes in relation to the matter, and being well aware that the people were opposed to the Bank, and that they would express the desire that it should not be rechartered, Dr. Burden and his coadjutors in the Senate ridiculed the idea of delay, and employed their utmost endeavors to hurry the bill through the Senate, with all possible rapidity. In this manner the doctor performed a conspicuous part, and has ever since been extolled in the highest terms by those who had before represented him as a simpleton & a knave. By pursuing the course we have stated, he succeeded in having the bill passed through the Senate before the public voice could be heard in that body; but it has not had the effect to stifle that voice, nor to lull it into silence. On the contrary that voice has been sounded in terms expressive to the strongest indignation against Dr. Burden and his associates for having given their support to a measure to which they know the public were opposed, and to oppose which they had been elected to the stations they held.

While he has, by his act in that matter, lost the confidence and respect of the party with which he formally acted, and which embraces a large majority of the people, he has, however, secured the flattery and applause of those who before professed, at least, to displease him. Whatever they may have thought of him before the commission of this act of treachery to those who had confided in his sincerity and faithfulness, and whatever they may assert respecting him now that his treachery has been made manifest, we will venture to allege that they must not respect him less than they did before the act was performed. They may like the treason, but must despise the traitor. It is impossible that it can be otherwise. But they have accomplished their object. They have triumphed over the will and wishes of the people; and they have secured that triumph in a great measure by means of Dr. Burden's treachery, and they are disposed to pretend to honor him merely because they imagine it will be aggravating to the feelings of those whose confidence has been abused, and who were opposed to the measure, the accomplishment they were so desirous to secure; or perhaps they may imagine that by professing to honor those who have violated the trust that has been reposed in them and have therefore lost confidence of the people, they may in other cases of emergency bid others who will be willing to sacrifice their standing with the people for the purpose of securing the empty honors, and other rewards which may be bestowed upon them for their friends, and to the principles they have professed.

It is under these circumstances that the two silver pitchers mentioned by the editor of the United States Gazette, have been made for Dr. Burden. But what is meant by the inscription, "the children of Pennsylvania owe a debt of gratitude to her benefactor Jesse R. Burden." It is clear that the individuals whose wishes were gratified by the course which Dr. Burden pursued are not the persons to whom the word "children" is intended to be applied. These, so far from being children in management, are adepts at the business. And if the idea is intended to be conveyed that those who are now children will have reason to be grateful to Dr. Burden for the course he has pursued, were greatly deceived if it does not turn out to be far different, and that they will have cause to regret it deeply and bitterly.

From the manner in which the editor of the Gazette speaks of the matter, one might infer, that he does not know by whom the pitchers have been ordered to be made; but we strongly suspect that he knows more upon the subject than he is willing to avow. He tells us that this method has been taken of "expressing, not repaying the obligation due to Dr. Burden for his exertions during the last winter." We think this quite likely; and that he has been repaid already. He would hardly, we suspect, have sold his vote for the two silver pitchers, notwithstanding "they are unusually large and heavy."

UNITED STATES BANK.

In conversation a few days since with a Philadelphian, an opponent of the present administration, and one who had at one time been a friend to the President, but deserted him in consequence of the course he thought proper to pursue in relation to the Bank of the United States, he remarked that he was firmly of the opinion that, that institution, at the time of the expiration of its charter was insolvent, and would have been unable to liquidate the claims against it, had it not obtained a recharter by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The gentleman alluded to, is engaged in a business in that city which requires that he should be well acquainted with money matters, and we have no doubt that in making the remark he was sincere, and well convinced of its truth. Under these circumstances, we cannot envy the feelings of the man who could desert the President for waging a war against an institution, which would have caused ruin and distress to thousands, were there no other inducement for him to pursue the course he did.—*Balt. Rep.*

New Grocery Store.

CURTIS J. SMITH

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the stand on Main street, lately occupied by P. Rankin, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel, and immediately opposite Miss Susan Cook's Boarding House, where he has and intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,  
as good and as cheap as can be had in the city.—  
Families or dealers supplied by the quantity at the wholesale prices.

N. B. A large supply of measures, half bushels, pecks and half pecks, sealed, on hand and for sale.  
May 12, 1836—20-1f

KENAWHA SALT.  
A LOT OF NO. 1, KENAWHA SALT, just received and for sale by  
JOHN W. HUNT & SON.  
Lexington, May 18.—22-2m



[BY AUTHORITY.]  
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE  
TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC NO. 13.  
AN ACT to carry into effect the treaties concluded by the Chickasaw tribe of Indians on the twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and the twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all moneys received from the sale of lands under the stipulations of the treaties with the Chickasaw Indians of the twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and the twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States in the same manner that moneys received from the sales of public lands are paid into the Treasury.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all payments required to be made, and all moneys required to be vested by the said treaty, are hereby appropriated in conformity to it, and shall be drawn from the Treasury as other public moneys are drawn therefrom, under such instructions as may from time to time be given by the President.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all investments of stock, required by the said President; and a special account of the funds under the said treaty, shall be kept at the Treasury, and a statement thereof shall be annually laid before Congress, and the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, heretofore appropriated, agreeably to the said treaty, and to aid in its fulfilment, shall be refunded to the Treasury, as soon as funds sufficient therefor, are received from the sale of the said lands.

JAMES K. POLK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
M. VAN BUREN,  
Vice President of the United States,  
and President of the Senate.  
APPROVED April 14th, 1836.  
ANDREW JACKSON.

AN ACT establishing the Territorial Government of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of July next, the country included within the following boundaries shall constitute a separate Territory, for the purposes of temporary government, by the name of Wisconsin, that is to say: Bounded on the east, by a line drawn from the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, through the middle of Lake Michigan, to a point in the middle of said lake, and opposite the main channel of Green Bay, and through said channel and Green Bay to the mouth of the Menominee river;

thence through the middle of the main channel of said river, to that head of said river nearest the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line, to the middle of said lake; thence through the middle of the main channel of the Montreal river, to its mouth; thence with a direct line across Lake Superior, to where the territorial line of the United States last touches said lake northwest; thence on the North, with the said territorial line, to the White-earth river; on the west, by a line from the said boundary line following down the middle of the main channel of White-earth river, to the Missouri river, and down the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river to a point due west from the northwest corner of the State of Missouri; and on the south, from said point, due west to the northwest corner of the State of Missouri; and thence with the boundaries of the States of Missouri and Illinois, as already fixed by acts of Congress. And after the said third day of July next, all power and authority of the Government of Michigan in and over the Territory hereby constituted, shall cease. *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now appertaining to the Indians within the said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to impair the obligations of any treaty now existing between the United States and such Indians, or to impair or in any way affect the authority of the Government of the United States, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, or law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the Government to make if this act had never been passed: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the U. States from dividing the Territory hereby established into one or more other Territories, in such manner, and at such times, as Congress shall, in its discretion, deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the Executive power and authority in and over said Territory shall vest in a Governor, who shall hold his office for three years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside in the said Territory, and shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall approve of all laws passed by the Legislative Assembly before they shall take effect; he may grant pardons for offences against the laws of the said Territory, and he may reprieve for offences against the laws of the U. States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a Secretary of the Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly heretofore constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the Governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the Executive proceedings on or after the first Monday in December in each year, to the President of the United States; and at the same time, two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the use of Congress. And in case of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the Governor from the Territory, the Secretary shall have, and he is hereby authorized and required to exercise and perform, all the powers and duties of the Governor during such vacancy or necessary absence.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Legislative power shall be vested in the Governor and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters as herein after prescribed, whose term of service shall continue four years. The House of Representatives shall consist of twenty-five members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for the members of the Council, and whose term of service shall continue two years. An appointment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties, for the election of the Council and Representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population, Indians excepted, as nearly as may be. And the said members of the Council and House of Representatives shall reside in and be inhabitants of the district for which they may be elected. Previous to the first election, the Governor of the Territory shall cause the census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties in the Territory to be taken and made by the sheriffs of the said counties, respectively, and returns thereof made by said sheriffs to the Governor. The first election shall be held at such time and place, and be conducted in such manner, as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time, declare the number of members of the Council and House of Representatives to be elected, and the number of counties to be entitled under this act. The number of persons authorized to be elected, having the greatest number of votes in each of the said counties for the Council, shall be declared by the said Governor, to be duly elected to the said Council; and the person or persons having the greatest number of votes for the House of Representatives, shall be declared by the said Governor, to be duly elected. *Provided*, The Governor shall order a new election when there is a tie between two or more persons voted for, to supply the vacancy made by such tie. And the persons thus elected to the Legislative Assembly shall meet at such place on such day as he shall appoint; but, hereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting the elections by the people, and the apportioning representation in the several counties to the Council and House of Representatives, according to population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the annual commencement of the session of the said Legislative Assembly; but no session, in any year, shall exceed the term of seven days.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every free white male citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been an inhabitant of said Territory at the time of its organization, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be determined by the Legislative Assembly: *Provided*, That the right of suffrage shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the U. States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws of the Governor and Legislative Assembly shall be submitted to, and, if disapproved by the Congress of the United States, the same shall be null and of no effect.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all township officers and all county officers, except judicial officers, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and clerks of courts, shall be elected by the people, in such manner as may be provided by the Governor and Legislative Assembly. The Governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, shall appoint all judicial officers, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and all militia officers, except those of the staff, and all civil officers not herein provided for. Vacancies occurring in the recess of the Council shall be filled by appointments from the Governor, which shall expire at the end of the

next session of the Legislative Assembly; but the said Governor may appoint, in the first instance, the aforesaid officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the next session of the Legislative Assembly.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That no member of the Legislative Assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office created or the salary of which shall have been increased whilst he was a member, during the term for which he shall have been elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission under the United States, or any of its officers, except a militia officer, shall be a member of the said Council or shall hold any office under the Government of the said Territory.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the judicial power of the said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of Government of the said Territory, annually, and they shall hold their offices during good behavior. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts; and a district court or courts shall be held in each of the three districts, by one of the judges of the supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts, and of the justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: *Provided*, however, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter of controversy, when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed exceeds fifty dollars. And the said supreme and district courts respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district shall appoint its clerk, who shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held, and the said clerks shall also be the registers in chancery; and any vacancy in said office of clerk happening in the vacation of said court, may be filled by the judge of said district, which appointment shall continue until the next term of said court.— And writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals in chancery causes, shall be allowed in all cases, from the final decisions of the said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court, shall a trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court may appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court by which he shall have been appointed. And writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of the said district courts to the supreme court, shall be allowed and taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, shall exceed one thousand dollars. And each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States. And the first six days of every term of the said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said constitution and laws.— And writs of error, and appeals from the final decisions of the said courts, in all such cases, shall be made to the supreme court of the Territory, in the same manner as in other cases. The said clerks shall receive, in all such cases, the same fees which the clerk of the district court of the United States in the northern district of the state of New York receives for similar services.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That there shall be an Attorney for the said Territory appointed, who shall continue in office four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the Michigan Territory. There shall be a Marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, who shall execute all process issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States. He shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as the Marshal of the district court of the United States for the northern district of the State of N. York; and shall, in addition, be paid the sum of two hundred dollars, annually, as a compensation for extra services.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice and Associate Judges, Attorney and Marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The Governor and Secretary, to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation before some judge or justice of the peace in the existing Territory of Michigan, duly commissioned and qualified to administer an oath or affirmation, to support the constitution of the United States, and for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices; which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person before whom the same shall have been taken, and such certificate shall be received and recorded by the said Secretary among the Executive proceedings. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars for his services as Governor and as superintendent of Indian affairs. The said Chief Justice and Associate Judges shall each receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The Secretary shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the inhabitants of the said Territory shall be entitled to, and enjoy, all and singular the rights, privileges and advantages, granted and secured to the people of the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, by the articles of the compact contained in the ordinance for the Government of the said Territory, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven, and shall be subject to all the conditions and restrictions and prohibitions in said articles of compact imposed upon the people of said Territory. The said inhabitants shall also be entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities, heretofore granted and secured to the Territory of Michigan, and to its inhabitants, and the existing laws of the Territory of Michigan shall be extended over said Territory, so far as the same be compatible with the provisions of this act, subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified, or repealed, by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of said Territory of Wisconsin; and further, the laws of the United States are hereby extended over, and shall be in force in said Territory, so far as the same, or any provisions thereof may be applicable.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the Governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said session, or as soon thereafter as may by them be deemed expedient, the said Governor and Legislative Assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of Government for said Territory, at such place as they may deem eligible, which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said Governor and Legislative Assembly. And twenty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, is hereby given to the said Territory, which shall be applied by the Governor and Legislative Assembly to defray the expenses of erecting public buildings at the seat of Government.

The said salaries shall be paid quarterly at the Treasury of the United States. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day, during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route. There shall be appropriated, annually, the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, to be expended by the Governor to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory, and there shall also be appropriated annually, a sufficient sum, to be expended by the Secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the printing of the laws and other incidental expenses; and the Secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

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Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the Legislative Assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as have been granted to the Delegates from the several Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives. The first election shall be held at such time and place or places, and be conducted in such manner, as the Governor shall appoint and direct. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given to the person so elected.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That all suits, process and proceedings, and all indictments and informations which shall be undetermined on the third day of July next, in the courts held by the additional Judge for the Michigan Territory, in the counties of Brown and Iowa; and all suits, process and proceedings, and all indictments and informations which shall be undetermined on the said third day of July, in the county courts of the several counties of Crawford, Brown, Iowa, Dubuque, Milwaukee, and Des Moines, shall be transferred to be heard, tried, prosecuted and determined, in the district courts hereby established, which may include the said counties.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That all causes which shall have been or may be removed from the courts held by the additional judge for the Michigan Territory, in the counties of Brown and Iowa, by appeal or otherwise, into the supreme court for the Territory of Michigan, and which shall be undetermined herein on the third day of July next, shall be certified by the clerk of the said supreme court, and transferred to the supreme court of said Territory of Wisconsin, there to be proceeded into final determination, in the same manner that they might have been in the said supreme court of the Territory of Michigan.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by and under the direction of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, in the purchase of a library for the accommodation of said Assembly, and of the supreme court hereby established.

APPROVED April 20, 1836.



# LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY...MAY...26...1836

A Convention is to be held at Knoxville, Tenn. of delegates from the various sections of the country through which the rail road from Charleston, S. C. to Cincinnati, Louisville and Maysville in Kentucky, is to pass. We observe that Jefferson, Clay, and other counties in Kentucky, have appointed delegates to meet at Knoxville on the 4th of July, to take care of the interests of their several sections of country. It is true Lexington is, by law, made a point in the location of the said road; but if this county maintains its usual supineness—takes no measures to be represented at that meeting—and only rests her claims upon Legislative enactment, may not the next session of our Legislature strike out Lexington and insert some other point, whose inhabitants may have been more alive to the furtherance of this great National Work?

There are still some of our readers who doubt the truth of the news relating to the important success of the Texans under Gen. Houston. Further to confirm the faith of such, we omit such speculations, as were intended for this paper, to give the following *extra conclusive* evidence, from the *Louisville Journal* of the 24th. [We, however, take occasion to inform the Editor of that Journal, from which we have drawn copiously and pleasurably, that the four last numbers have been so mutilated, when mailed, that the contents were with difficulty ascertained, and many articles, entirely, thereby, lost to us. We would hope it is entirely attributable to the clerk; but having four in succession, in a similar condition, has excited our notice.]

## FALL OF SANTA ANNA.

Our fellow-citizens continue to feel so intense an interest in the Texian Revolution and the fall of the Mexican Despot, that we deem it our duty to continue to record all the authentic intelligence, which we receive relative to that important subject. We are certain, that we can find nothing for publication, that would be read more generally or with greater avidity. We have before us the New Orleans Bulletin and the New Orleans Bee of the 11th inst. and from those papers we make the following extracts, which, as the reader will at once see, may be relied on with the most perfect confidence.—*Lou. Jour.*

From the N. O. Bulletin, May 11.

There is nothing now to hang a doubt on, in regard to the capture of Santa Anna, and the complete discomfiture of his pusillanimous horde. He who so lately denounced his gallant victors, as a band of rebels, and proclaimed extermination to all found fighting in the cause of civil freedom, is now made to bend, and sue for peace, liberty and life, from these same despised outlaws. Should his victors mete out to him the same treatment that they would have received at his hands had success crowned his efforts and which the gallant Fannin and his brave companions did receive, this royal despot would have a short interim between sentence and execution.

We can have no sympathy for the man, who has degraded his high station, compromised his honor, and shown himself lost to every principle of rectitude, and every feeling of humanity. If by sparing his forfeited life, the Texans can the more firmly secure their Independence, and eradicate from the country every seed of centralism, it is well.

We have some apprehensions, however, that his majesty will not longer be recognized by the Mexican Government, and that all, that he might be disposed to do, will be abortive for the want of compliance by the Powers, that will reign in his stead.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 11.

The following letter was addressed to a highly respectable mercantile house of this city.

GALVESTON BAY, April 28th, 1836.

Since my last, our political situation has changed. Our Army under Gen. H. attacked a division of the Mexicans under the command of Santa Anna in person, which resulted in the complete destruction of it, after killing 500 and the same number prisoners, together with St. Anna, all his officers, and his Secretary, (Almonti) &c.!! Our loss was but six killed and 15 wounded, (one since dead.) This appears almost impossible, but it is true. Santa Anna offers to acknowledge our Independence, and let our western limits be the Rio Grande. This I had from his own mouth in a conversation I had with him. He is rather uneasy in his present situation and will make any promises to get off but we will hold him fast until we have ourselves secure, and we intend to give another knock in the head to another division in a day or two, and you may look for another victory as proud as this one, as we have more men, for in the defeat of Santa Anna's division we had but 780 men in the engagement—but such a butchery I do not want to see again: our riflemen charged on the army and killed every man that was serving at the cannon.

With due respect, I remain yours, &c.

JOHN L. LINN.

POST OF GALVESTON, April 29.

## Colonel Robert Triplet—

Dear Sir—You doubtless have heard of a splendid and decisive victory gained on the 21st instant, by Gen. Houston over Santa Anna and his forces. Santa Anna, Col. Almonti, Gen. Cos, and some other officers are prisoners. The enemy had about 600 killed and about 500 to 600 made prisoners—about 30 officers were killed on the field. Our loss was 7 killed and 11 wounded. Wonderful disparity!

Our home has been plundered and rifled of every thing. We are without any article necessary to house-keeping.

Signed DAVID G. BURNET.

President Republic of Texas.

Extract of another letter from the Chief Clerk of the Secretary of State's office, to E. Hall Esq. of this city, dated.

Galveston Bay, April 27

I have just had the pleasure of seeing the royal persons Gen. Santa Anna, Gen. Cos, and Colonel Almonti. The battle was fought on the 21st, above Lynch's Ferry—about 650 Mexicans killed, and a like number taken prisoners.

From the New Orleans Bee, May 11.

Yesterday we received more minute and confirmatory accounts of the late Texian battle near Harrisburg. It appears that on the 20th Houston made a forced march from Harrisburg, and an unexpected attack on the enemy in the evening, but without much effect, except that of leading Santa Anna into the wood that night. Next day at 4 P. M., the attack of the Texian army commenced simultaneously by a preconcerted signal from their general, who had disposed them previously in proper places without the view or cognizance of the enemy. General Houston sounded aloud the word CHARGE; and every Texian promptly responded by shouting *Alamo! Alamo!* in voices that resembled the Indian war-hoop; and struck the terror of vengeance into the souls of the butchering enemy. The Texans opened with the Cannons, which had been presented to them by the ladies of Nashville; and with their grape shot did great execution. The brass howitzer of the enemy was silenced after the first fire; and all the Mexican gunners picked out by the Texian rifles. Humanity and exhaustion alone terminated the deeds of death that followed; for the Mexicans were terrified into inaction they laid down their arms, were killed, taken prisoners and fled. The cavalry sought to retreat by the bridge, but it had been cut down in the morning; and they were compelled to fly through the woods, where most of them perished or were captured.

That was the resort of the fate of Santa Anna. He escaped on horseback immediately after the action for the bridge, but fell back into the wood that night, where he reposed with the musketeers up in a tree. But the Texans being on the alert, caught him next morning disguised in common clothes. Two of them seized him without knowing him. He instantly took out 200 doubloons from his belt, which he offered them to permit his flight; but without avail. He then offered also a costly diamond brooch—the two Texans instead of being tempted, suspected him to be an 'hidalgo,' and immediately brought him into Houston's tent. Being still unrecognized, the Mexican Generalissimo exclaimed *Viva los Texians! Viva General Houston!* But young Zavala who was lately in this city, coming in recognized the president in the captive hypocrite.

Most of the private taken prisoners are employed in constructing a Fort at Galveston Bay. The officers are reserved for further requisition.

About 300 horses and mules, with large quantities of plate, clothing, &c. that the enemy had plundered in his march, became booty to the Texans—with about \$14,000 in specie, which was divided as prize money amongst the victors.

## FROM FLORIDA.

The schr. Bushrod, Captain Houston, arrived at Charleston, on the 8th inst., from St. Augustine, in three days, having on board 54 Volunteers from Florida. The following gives the latest news from that Territory.

Office of the Herald,

St. Augustine, May 5, 1836.

The left wing of the Army arrived in town on Saturday afternoon last, from Tampa Bay, via Volusia. The objects of the campaign have not been accomplished. The Indians have scattered throughout the country, and are in small detached parties. A few of them were met by the Army, and some skirmishing took place between them. The Indians were hovering about the Army, and fired into the Camp several times, but one Indian is killed that is known certainly.

Fort Alabama, on the bank of the Little Withlacoochee, sustained several attacks.

Camp Shelton, 11 miles from Tampa Bay, was also attacked and one man wounded.

Major Cooper of the Georgia Battalion, with 350 men was stationed on the Road between Fort Drane and Tampa Bay, with 17 days provisions, was attacked by about 560 Indians every day, until relieved by Gen. Clinch on the 17th day.

Gen. Scott ordered a quantity of provisions into the Withlacoochee, by sea, and Captain McLemore, with 75 men, went with them—they were landed within 18 miles of Clinch's battle ground, and 38 left to guard them, and it is feared that they have suffered a similar fate to that of the gallant band under Major Dade. It is reported that a Council of

War was held at Fort Drane, and it was decided to be impossible to relieve them. We hope there are no grounds for this report.

That there has been an understanding between Creeks and Seminoles, there are some grounds for believing. A silver Whistle was found on the Withlacoochee, which was recognized to belong to a brother of Capt. Elmore, who was travelling through the Creek Nation last Summer, when he lost it. The owner's name was engraved in full upon it.

Gen. Scott and Eustis arrived here on Sunday night last.

The number of buildings now going up in various parts of New Orleans is unparalleled. As no statistical accounts are ever officially made of these matters, it is impossible to state accurately how many have been erected during the past years but we may safely set down the number between 3 and 400—nearly twice as many as had been erected in New-York during the same period.

Mechanics of all kinds are greatly wanted in New Orleans; and even common laborers can always have constant employ and good wages.—*N. O. Bee.*

**Singular Fact.**—A Pigeon was recently observed sitting upon a fence at Flat-bush, Long Island. The observer approached it, and through seeming fatigue the bird permitted itself to be taken up. On examination it was found to be a carrier pigeon, and bore, fastened under one of its wings, a scrap of English paper, containing the London sale of stocks &c. It is surmised that a bird was sent with that dispatch intended for Antwerp, but it was either pursued by some bird of prey, or driven out of its course by heavy winds, and alighted on Long Island, after the prodigiously long and fatiguing flight of 3000 miles.

## THE FLORIDA WAR.

According to the Tallahassee Florida of the 23 inst. the information obtained from General Macomb and others who came with him the other day from Florida, that Gen. Scott had abandoned all hopes of conquering the Indians until the hot weather shall have passed, and was looking out a spot where the regular army might take up its summer quarters, was incorrect. The Floridian, says an intelligent gentleman direct from the seat of war, informs us that the report that active operations against the enemy were about to be abandoned, had no foundation, & the present disposition of the army is as follows:—"The Louisiana volunteers under Col. Smith, have sailed from Charlotte Harbor to scour the country in that direction. Their ultimate destination is Pease Creek, where the Indians are supposed to be assembled in large numbers. Col. Lindsay, with the Alabama troops, will remain at Tampa and that vicinity. General Clinch will return to Fort Duane. Col. Reid and the Florida volunteers were ordered to the mouth of the Withlacoochee, to ferret out such of the enemy as may still be lurking in the strong holds on that river, and will relieve the small garrison (forty men) posted there under Major McLemore of the Florida volunteers.

Gen. Scott with the main army consisting of the division under Gen. Eustis, will proceed directly to Pease Creek, with two Indian guides, who have offered to lead him to Osceola's camp, where they say, he is prepared to make a desperate stand. There a junction will be effected with the Louisiana volunteers, and it is hoped the war will be terminated."—*N. O. Mer. Ad.*

## LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

Termination of the Indian Campaign.

Camp Volusia, (E. F.) April 27.

"At nine o'clock on Thursday the 14, instant, we were attacked by a party of Indians, consisting of about one hundred and fifty in number. The attack was made upon a party of five men detached to dig a grave, who were fired upon with three hundred yards of the pickets; and two of their number. I am sorry to say, fell, victims to the scalping knife of the ruthless savage; we were at the same moment surrounded and fired upon from every direction by the enemy. Our men appeared punctually at their posts, and returned the salute with a volley of musket balls. I am sorry that I am deprived of the pleasure of giving you here a detailed account of the whole affair, but for want of time, I am forced to be laconic, as the boat is about starting off in a few minutes, however, I must say before concluding, that while the savages were charging boldly in open field upon our fort, Capt. Quattlebaum, who was very sick, mounted the pickets and fired at one fellow, at a distance of about one hundred and thirty yards, who was seen by many to fall into the bushes, at the same time Mr. R. J. Dickson, who was a bold volunteer on the occasion, fired at another by the side of a tree, and planked the ball into the tree. Dickson, although engaged in another business and not expected to shoulder arms, has been on every occasion exceedingly prompt.

The south Carolina troops are now on their way homeward; they will leave here in a day or two for San Augustine. They had several little fights, but none very effective; the war is not by any means at an end, and will be another winter's campaign."

Volusia, (E. F.) April 25.

"We have been without any news for sixteen days with the exception of a daring attack from about one hundred and fifty Indians; on the 14th inst. At 9 o'clock our camp was alarmed by a report of three rifles which was instantly followed by the whole body, the camp en-

closed about one and a half acres of ground, the plan of attack was such as to try the pluck of our men who placed themselves at the pickets with the determination to stand the consequences; the first three fires brought Sergeant Holleday and Gough to the ground, and wounded Watson Holleday, although mortally wounded, ordered his men to fire, but they were so closely pursued they did not—they came up within one hundred and twenty yards of our picket, keeping a constant fire upon us without effect, when our howitzer discharged the bomb-shell it surprised them and they retreated a little, but still fired at our fort; the balls were passing around us in every direction. From the cross fire the attack lasted about fifty minutes, they retreated shouting at about a mile and a half distance, made a fire which we could not interrupt.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

## FROM FLORIDA.

The Steam Packet Florida, Captain Hebbard, arrived at Savannah, on the 8th instant, from Picolata, via Jacksonville. We learn (says the Editor of the Georgian) that it is reported at Jacksonville that a large body of Indians had stormed the fortification thrown up by Captain McLemore, on the Withlacoochee, and massacred the garrison of forty men, and their gallant commander. Major Cooper, of Putnam, had been sent, it is said, from Fort Drane, with the battalion from this State, under his command, to the point on the Withlacoochee which Capt. McL. occupied, to ascertain the fact. We trust that they will find these brave men in safety, but we fear the result of their reconnaissance.

There is some reason to apprehend that the difficulties now existing with the Seminole Indians will have the effect of bringing about trouble with the tribes elsewhere. The North Alabamian, published at Tusculum, states, under date of the 30th ultimo, that expresses had been received by Gov. Clay, from several of the new counties in Alabama, formed out of the Creek country, notifying him of the embodying of two or three hundred Creek Indians, evidently with hostile designs, and calling on the Executive for an armed force of Militia sufficient to protect the citizens."

The Alabama Beacon of the 20th ult. has the following paragraph, of a similar tenor:—*Balt. Amer.*

"We hear it rumored that the Creek Indians are exhibiting indications of a turbulent and hostile spirit. Ten or fifteen families, it is said have already fled to Columbus for safety leaving their homes. The Indians attacked the plantation of one man, shot down his cattle before his face, broke open his corn crib, cut the cotton bagging from his cotton bales, and drove off with them six negroes. Such is the story that has reached here. We hope it is exaggerated. If contrary to our expectation the report is true, the chiefs of the nation should be instantly seized and held as hostages for the good conduct of their tribes. The Creek Indians can bring in the field 10,000 warriors. The whole nation is 25,000 strong."

**New Iron Steamboat.**—The wrought Iron Steamboat, ordered from England by the Steamboat Company of Georgia, arrived (in pieces) at Savannah, last week, on board the British ship Alcione, Captain Muir from Liverpool. Her length is 120 feet, her beam 26 feet, and her depth 7 1/2 feet. It is estimated by her builders that she will draw, with all her machinery and every thing on board, 2 feet 3 inches. She will have an engine of 46 English horse power, on the low pressure principle.

Extracts from a letter from a youth of Baltimore, who volunteered in the Florida campaign.

"NEW ORLEANS, 22d April, 1836.—We have all returned to this place, our brows crowned with laurels, and without a change of linen, or a pair of shoes to our feet. I think now that 'discretion is the better part of valor,' and shall exercise it when I next loose time in chasing the Indians. I regret to inform you that Jesse B. Wright, Lieut. of the company, had his leg broken at Tampa Bay—mortification ensued, and he was obliged to have it amputated. William Haslet was shot in the groin, and want of proper medical aid rendered his recovery slow, Edward Rogers, also of Baltimore, was dreadfully wounded by one of the Indians with a 'bowie knife,' by which he has lost an arm. He behaved nobly in the engagement.

We have not only conquered the Indians, but some of our corps have made other conquests. Mr Billup of Baltimore has taken captive Miss Jane Mintum, of St. Louis, whom he bound in hyemal chains for better or worse, two days after his arrival in this city. William Finlay, also of Baltimore, was this morning married at Christ Church, by the Rev. Mr Parker, to Miss Gertrude Baker of this city—they have gone to Bayou Sarah to spend the honeymoon.

Capt. Bart, Lieut. Creery and Tensfield, and Quarter Master Leon Dyer are all well.

The Baltimore volunteers are the upper crust of all the volunteers in Florida.

## CREEK HOSTILITIES.

We have before us a letter to a member of congress from a respectable source, dated Macon (Ga.) May 11th, 1836, which says:

"I believe there is to be a general war with the Indians along our whole frontier, from Florida to the far west. The Creeks, I assure you from undoubted information, have risen in their strength, and in their wrath have mur-

dered twenty-seven individuals of all ages and sexes. Two days ago Peter Williams, with whom I boarded, returned home from Columbus, and informed me that the Indians had murdered seven persons, and that the people of the country were flocking into Columbus from their plantations. That Colonel Crowell, former Creek agent, who resides 20 miles from Columbus, sent to the Creek Chiefs to be informed of their intentions. An old chief, the friend of Crowell, advised him to remove at once into Columbus, if he wished safety; that the young chiefs could not be restrained by the old chiefs.

Last evening, 10 o'clock, the stage came in from Columbus. I conversed with the passengers. They all say the Creeks have risen in arms, and that 27 persons have been murdered. Mr. Jones (brother of Seaborn Jones, M. C.) told me that the Creeks had 3,000 armed men ready for the field, and better armed than at any other time, and more determined."

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

The Ship Pacific, Hoxie, arrived at this port early on Sunday morning, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 14th April. Captain Hoxie politely favored us with Liverpool papers of the 14th and London of the 13th April, which do not contain any political intelligence of much interest. The cotton market was dull in Liverpool, and the price had declined 1/4.

Parliament re-assembled on the 11th. The Tithe Bill was postponed for a few days.

On the morning of the 8th April, the statue of William III. in College Green, Dublin, was blown up with gunpowder, and destroyed. 500 pounds reward have been offered for the discovery of the perpetrator.

LONDON, April 12.—Consols 9 1/4 to 9 1/2 for May account.

PARIS, April, 11.—5 per cent's 108 1/2.

The debate of Saturday last, on the petition to the Chamber of Deputies for the recovery of the remains of Napoleon, and their transit to Paris, and for the repeal of the law which banishes his family from the soil of France, terminated in the reference of the first set of petitions to the Minister of the Interior, and the rejection of the second.

The Courier of France states that the reports of the Consuls to the Government make known that the principal part of the Russian fleet in the Baltic has begun to concentrate at Revel.

SPAIN.—The Bayonne papers, and private accounts of the 7th, received at Paris, contain no news worth extracting from the north of Spain. The Carlists had got very near Valencia on the 23d March, and some alarm prevailed there in consequence of their approach.

An order of the day of General Berne, commander of the (French) Foreign Legion, in the service of Queen Isabella, directs, in reprisals for the massacre of such soldiers of that corps as fell into the hands of the Carlists, that in future no quarter be given. A letter from Bayonne states that the town of Plencia had been taken from the Carlists by a body of men landed from the British squadron.

## FRENCH INDEMNITY.

We congratulate the whole country, and especially the steadfast friends of the administration, upon the reception of authentic information that all the instalments due from France under the treaty of 4th July, 1831, have been paid to our agent at Paris. Its amount in all is over three and a half millions of dollars. This is a glorious consummation of the wise and judicious measures adopted by the President.

We understand that the money received is in the course of transmission to this country in gold, at the rate of about \$200 000 in each packet; and that the utmost diligence is employed in the bureaux of the Treasury Department, so far as consistent with the pressure of the current business and calls of Congress, in comparing the names of the debtors to the United States with those in whose favour awards have been made, for the purpose of retaining such sums as may appear to be due to the Government from such claimants Scrip for the proper amounts will then be issued to all such as are entitled to the indemnity under the awards.

If Congress do not pass the bill before them, authorizing an immediate payment of all the instalments, the nett proceeds of the whole amount received from France will be paid over as soon as it arrives, and as the amount due each claimant can be ascertained.

It is expected that the scrip will be ready some time before all the money arrives.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

THE KENTUCKY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

As a republican I detest the corruption, the factious opposition to the government, and the continual impudence which has characterized the conduct of the whig members of the House of Representatives from this State. I abhor their servile subservience to the narrow views of a corrupt leader, whose sole objects are his own aggrandizement, and the gratification of his malice against his triumphant rival. Losing sight of the lofty aims which animate the honest statesman, they descended to a party and faction organization, in which their highest boast is to obstruct the movements of the administration, and prevent the completion of those great plans of national policy which have been devised by the statesman now in office. Leagued with such

men as Wise of Virginia, a disgrace to his State, as Peyton, Bell & Co. are to Tennessee, we find the majority of our representatives imitating their disgraceful example, and disgusting all honorable and liberal minds by their officiousness and impudence.

Mr. Graves is a speaker against time, and as such is always ready to consume the time of the session and the money of the people. Mr. Williams is his barker, and with Mr. Underwood, are more frequently on the floor than is consistent with a proper respect for themselves, or the House. Messrs. Hardin, Harlan and Allen, are abusive and factious, and with Chambers and Calhoun, furnish such a representation of Blue-light Federalism, as cannot be equalled out of Massachusetts. Mr. Clay works them, as the man behind the scene with life wires, works the puppet show. As a Kentuckian I blush for the station that our State occupies in the councils of the nation. Where is our old Democratic pride? Where are our old Democratic principles? Are we to be chained to the demagogue's car, even after he has been so totally prostrated by public sentiment, that he can no longer lead a pitiful minority?

A word to Mr. Harlan—I perceive from a handbill of Major T. P. Moore's, that Mr. Harlan supposed him to be the author of the communication signed "Young Hickory" in the Kentucky Gazette of last January. It is an undeserved compliment which the author disdains. Maj. Moore had nothing to do with it. Mr. Harlan had better mend his manners in Congress and try to redeem some few of his pledges, given to procure democratic votes at the last election, than to make false suggestions about "Young Hickory."

The whigs were mightily exulted at the debut of the Hon. Mr. Giddenden in the Senate. It was a little singular, if not ridiculous, that he should have selected a subject on which to make his first appearance, about which he must have been ignorant, except from hearsay. The whigs though were delighted, and there were great congratulations and shaking of hands and prophecies of what he would do. Alas! he has not been even named since, and it is now the month of flowers! No more grand exhibitions! No more triumphs of eloquence to demolish Jacksonism! Alas poor Yorick!

YOUNG HICKORY.

## RAIL ROAD OFFICE.

Lexington, 26 May, 1836.

WHEREAS, at the late annual election of Directors of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Company only eight qualified Stockholders were elected Directors, Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders generally, that an election will be held at the office of said Company in the City of Lexington, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. At such time and place four more Directors, on the part of the Stockholders, will be elected to serve the ensuing year. By order of the Board,

A. O. NEWTON.  
Sec'y and Treas'r. Lex & Ohio R.R. Co.  
May 26—24th

AT 12 O'CLOCK,  
On Saturday next, May 28,  
Will be sold by D. BRADFORD & CO.,  
Opposite the Market,

2 BARRELS Peach Brandy,  
12 Cases D. M. Wine, also,  
House Furniture, consisting of Bureaus, Tables, Chairs &c. &c.  
Lex. May 26, 1836.

HALF A MILLION OF SHINGLES.  
300,000. Warranted PINE SHINGLES.

200,000 Common do, just received and will be sold at the Market price, or delivered in Lexington at the usual or customary carriage.

Persons wanting to purchase, will please apply to JOSEPH D. SWIFT, in Lexington, and their order will be promptly filled.

JNO. B. McILVAINE.  
Maysville, May 23, 1836—24 th—Lex. Int.

FAYETTE COUNTY, Sd:

TAKEN UP, on the plantation of John R. Dunlap, Esq. by Reuben Leasley, near the Booneborough road, 5 miles from Lexington, a dark BAY MARE, supposed to be 13 years old; upwards of 16 hands high; a little lame in one fore foot; no shoes; appraised to \$30 by John Clugston and William Downing, this 25th May, 1836, before me.

DAN'L BRADFORD, J. P.  
A copy—Att. J. C. Rodes, Clk.  
24 \*3 By Walter Rodes, d. c

LEXINGTON  
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.



THE subscriber has just received and intends keeping on hand, a complete and well selected assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Boots, Shoes, Pumps and Slippers.

Which he warrants to be of the very best quality, and which he will sell on as accommodating terms as any other house in the city.

His store is on Main Street, next door to the boarding house of Miss Susan Cook, where he will be pleased to see all who may desire to purchase any thing in his line. The public are invited to call and examine his stock.

ALSO, A handsome assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES.

Plain and Fancy Stocks, Bonnets, Shirts, Shirt-Bosoms, Collars, &c. &c.

ALFRED Z. BOYER.

Lex May 23, 1836—23-31

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May 21, 1836—23



